(X.LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2128.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1787.

The proceedings of the meeting at the ſtate-houſe, on Saturday evening laſt, are printed, chiefly, with a deſign to preſent to our ſubſcribers a ſketch of the excellent ſpeech, delivered by Mr. Wilſon, on that occaſion. It is the firſt authoritative explanation of the principles of the *new federal conſtitution*, and as it may ſerve to obviate ſome objections, which have been railed to that ſyſtem, we conſider it ſufficiently intereſting for publication in the preſent form.

ACCORDING to advertiſement, a very great concourſe of people attended at the ſtate-houſe on Saturday evening, to fix upon a ticket of repreſentatives for the enſuing general aſſembly.

Mr. Nixon was choſen chairman, and Mr. Tench Coxe ſecretary of the meeting.

Mr. Jackſon having ſpoken, Mr. Gurney reported from a committee that had been previouſly appointed, the following names, which were ſeparately offered to the conſideration of the citizens preſent, and approved of—viz.

William Will,
Thomas Fitſimons,
George Clymer,
Jacob Hiltzheimer,
William Lewis.

On motion of Mr. Donaldſon, the citizens of the reſpective wards were requeſted to meet on Monday evening, to appoint proper perſons for making out and circulating a ſufficient number of tickets in favour of the above perſons.

Mr. Wilſon then roſe, and delivered a long and elegant ſpeech upon the principles of the federal conſtitution propoſed by the late convention. The outlines of this ſpeech we ſhall endeavour to lay before the public, as tending to reflect great light upon the intereſting ſubject now in general diſcuſſion.

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens,

Having received the honour of an appointment to repreſent you in the late convention, it is perhaps, my duty to comply with the requeſt of many gentlemen whoſe characters and judgments I ſincerely reſpect, and who have urged, that this would be a proper occaſion to lay before you any information which will ſerve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the conſtitution, that has been ſubmitted to the conſideration of the United States. I confeſs that I am unprepared for ſo extenſive and ſo important a diſquiſition; but the inſidious attempts which are clandeſtinely and induſtriouſly made to pervert and deſtroy the new plan, induce me the more readily to engage in its defence; and the impreſſions of four months conſtant attention to the ſubject, have not been ſo eaſily effaced as to leave me without an anſwer to the objections which have been raiſed.

It will be proper, however, before I enter into the refutation of the charges that are alleged, to mark the leading diſcrimination between the ſtate conſtitutions, and the conſtitution of the United States. When the people eſtabliſhed the powers of legiſlation under their ſeparate governments they inveſted their repreſentatives with every right and authority which they did not in expliciť terms reſerve; and therefore upon every queſtion, reſpecting the juriſdiction of the houſe of aſſembly, if the frame of government is ſilent, the juriſdiction is efficient and complete. But in delegating federal powers, another criterion was neceſſarily introduced, and the congreſſional authority is to be collected, not from tacit implication, but from the poſitive grant expreſſed in the inſtrument of union. Hence it is evident, that in the former caſe every thing which is not reſerved is given, but in the latter the reverſe of the propoſition prevails, and every thing which is not given, is reſerved. This diſtinction being recognized, will furniſh an anſwer to thoſe who think the omiſſion of a bill of rights, a defect in the propoſed conſtitution: for it would have been ſuperfluous and abſurd to have ſtipulated with a federal body of our own creation, that we ſhould enjoy thoſe privileges, of which we are not diveſted either by the intention or the act, that has brought that body into exiſtence. For inſtance, the liberty of the preſs, which has been a copious ſource of declamation and oppoſition, what control can proceed from the federal government to ſhackle or deſtroy that ſacred palladium of national freedom? If indeed, a power ſimilar to that which has been granted for the regulation of commerce, had been granted to regulate literary publications, it would have been as neceſſary to ſtipulate that the liberty of the preſs ſhould be preſerved inviolate, as that the impoſt ſhould be general in its operation. With reſpect likewiſe to the particular diſtrict of ten miles, which is to be made the ſeat of federal government, it will undoubtedly be proper to obſerve this ſalutary precaution, as there the legiſlative power will be excluſively lodged in the preſident, ſenate, and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States. But this could not be an object with the convention, for it muſt naturally depend upon a future compact, to which the citizens immediately intereſted will, and ought to be parties; and there is no reaſon to ſuſpect that ſo popular a privilege will in that caſe be neglected. In truth then, the propoſed ſyſtem poſſeſſes no influence whatever upon the preſs, and it would have been merely nugatory to have introduced a formal declaration upon the ſubject—nay, that very declaration might have been conſtrued to imply that ſome degree of power was given, ſince we undertook to define its extent.

Another objection that has been fabricated againſt the new conſtitution, is expreſſed in this diſingenuous form—"the trial by jury is aboliſhed in civil caſes." I muſt be excuſed, my fellow citizens, if upon this point, I take advantage of my profeſſional experience to detect the futility of the aſſertion. Let it be remembered then, that the buſineſs of the federal convention was not local, but general; not limited to the views and eſtabliſhments of a ſingle ſtate, but co-extenſive with the continent, and comprehending the views and eſtabliſhments of thirteen independent ſovereignties. When therefore, this ſubject was in diſcuſſion, we were involved in difficulties which preſſed on all ſides, and no precedent could be diſcovered to direct our courſe. The caſes open to a trial by jury differed in the different ſtates, it was therefore impracticable on that ground to have made a general rule. The want of uniformity would have rendered any reference to the practice of the ſtates idle and uſeleſs; and it could not, with any propriety, be ſaid that "the trial by jury ſhall be as heretofore," ſince there has never exiſted any federal ſyſtem of juriſprudence to which the declaration could relate. Beſides, it is not in all caſes that the trial by jury is adopted in civil queſtions, for cauſes depending in courts of admiralty, ſuch as relate to maratime captures, and ſuch as are agitated in courts of equity, do not require the intervention of that tribunal. How then, was the line of diſcrimination to be drawn? The convention found the taſk too difficult for them, and they left the buſineſs as it ſtands, in the fulleſt confidence that no danger could poſſibly enſue, ſince the proceedings of the ſupreme court, are to be regulated by the congreſs, which is a faithful repreſentation of the people; and the oppreſſion of government is effectually barred, by declaring that in all criminal caſes the trial by jury ſhall be preſerved.

This conſtitution, it has been further urged, is of a pernicious tendency, becauſe it tolerates a ſtanding army in the time of peace—This has always been a topic of popular declamation; and yet, I do not know a nation in the world, which has not found it neceſſary and uſeful to maintain the appearance of ſtrength in a ſeaſon of the moſt profound tranquillity. Nor is it a novelty with us; for under the preſent articles of confederation, congreſs certainly poſſeſſes this reprobated power, and the exerciſe of that power is proved at this moment by her cantonments along the banks of the Ohio. But what would be our national ſituation were it otherwiſe? Every principle of policy muſt be ſubverted, and the government muſt declare war, before they are prepared to carry it on. Whatever may be the provocation, however important the object in view, and however neceſſary diſpatch and ſecrecy may be, ſtill the declaration muſt precede the preparation, and the enemy will be informed of your intention, not only before you are equipped for an attack, but even before you are fortified for a defence. The conſequence is too obvious to require any further delineation, and no man, who regards the dignity and ſafety of his country, can deny the neceſſity of a military force, under the control and with the reſtrictions which the new conſtitution provides.

Perhaps there never was a charge made with leſs reaſons than that which predicts the inſtitution of a baneful ariſtocracy in the federal ſenate. This body branches into two characters, the one legiſlative, and the other executive. In its legiſlative character it can effect no purpoſe, without the co-operation of the houſe of repreſentatives, and in its executive character, it can accomplith no object, without the concurrence of the preſident. Thus fettered, I do not know any act which the ſenate can of itſelf perform, and ſuch dependence neceſſarily precludes every idea of influence and ſuperiority. But I will confeſs that in the organization of this body, a compromiſe between contending intereſts is diſcernable; and when we reflect how various are the laws, commerce, habits, population, and extent of the confederated ſtates, this evidence of mutual conceſſion and accommodation ought rather to command a generous applauſe, than to excite jealouſy and reproach. For my part, my admiration can only be equalled by my aſtoniſhment, in beholding ſo perfect a ſyſtem, formed from ſuch heterogeneous materials.

The next accuſation I ſhall conſider, is that which repreſents the federal conſtitution as not only calculated, but deſignedly framed, to reduce the ſtate governments to mere corporations, and eventually to annihilate them. Thoſe who have employed the term corporation upon this occaſion, are not perhaps aware of its extent. In common parlance, indeed, it is generally applied to petty aſſociations for the eaſe and conveniency of a few individuals; but in its enlarged ſenſe, it will comprehend the government of Pennſylvania, the exiſting union of the ſtates, and even this projected ſyſtem is nothing more than a formal act of incorporation. But upon what pretence can it be alleged that it was deſigned to annihilate the ſtate governments? For, I will undertake to prove that upon their exiſtence, depends the exiſtence of the federal plan For this purpoſe, permit me to call your attention to the manner in which the preſident, ſenate, and houſe of repreſentatives, are propoſed to be appointed. The preſident is to be choſen by electors, nominated in ſuch manner as the legiſlature of each ſtate may direct; ſo that if there is no legiſlature, there can be no electors, and conſequently the office of preſident cannot be ſupplied. The ſenate is to be compoſed of two ſenators from each ſtate, choſen by the legiſlature; and therefore if there is no legiſlature, there can be no ſenate. The houſe of repreſentatives, is to be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral ſtates, and the electors in each ſtate ſhall have the qualifications requiſite for electors of the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature,—unleſs therefore, there is a ſtate legiſlature, that qualification cannot be aſcertained, and the popular branch of the federal conſtitution muſt likewiſe be extinct. From this view then, it is evidently abſurd to ſuppoſe, that the annihilation of the ſeparate governments will reſult from their union; or, that having that intention, the authors of the new ſyſtem would have bound their connexion with ſuch indiſſoluble ties. Let me here advert to an arrangement highly advantageous, for you will perceive, without prejudice to the powers of the legiſlature in the election of ſenators, the people at large will acquire an additional privilege in returning members to the houſe of repreſentatives—whereas, by the preſent confederation, it is the legiſlature alone that appoints the delegates to congreſs.

The power of direct taxation has likewiſe been treated as an improper delegation to the federal government; but when we conſider it as the duty of that body to provide for the national ſafety, to ſupport the dignity of the union, and to diſcharge the debts contracted upon the collective faith of the ſtates for their common benefit, it muſt be acknowledged, that thoſe upon whom ſuch important obligations are impoſed, ought in juſtice and in policy to poſſeſs every means requiſite for a faithful performance of their truſt. But why ſhould we be alarmed with viſionary evils? I will venture to predict, that the great revenue of the United States muſt, and always will be raiſed by impoſt, for, being at once leſs obnoxious, and more productive, the intereſt of the government will be beſt promoted by the accommodation of the people. Still, however, the objects of direct taxation ſhould be within reach in all caſes of emergency; and there is no more reaſon to apprehend oppreſſion in the mode of collecting a revenue, from this ſource, than in the form of an impoſt, which, by univerſal aſſent, is left to the authority of the federal government. In either caſe, the force of civil inſtitutions will be adequate to the purpoſe; and the dread of military violence, which has been aſſiduouſly diſſeminated, muſt eventually prove the mere effuſion of a wild imagination, or a factious ſpirit. But the ſalutary conſequences that muſt flow from this enabling the government to receive and ſupport the credit of the union, will afford another anſwer to the objections upon this ground. The ſtate of Pennſylvania particularly, which has encumbered itſelf with the aſſumption of a great proportion of the public debt, will derive conſiderable relief and advantage; for, as it was the imbecility of the preſent confederation, which gave riſe to the funding law, that law muſt naturally expire, when a competent and energic federal ſyſtem ſhall be ſubſtituted—the ſtate will then be diſcharged from an extraordinary burthen, and the national creditor will find it to be his intereſt to return to his original ſecurity.

After all, my fellow-citizens, it is neither extraordinary or unexpected, that the conſtitution offered

to your conſideration, ſhould meet with oppoſition. It is the nature of man to purſue his own intereſt, in preference to the public good; and I do not mean to make any perſonal reflection, when I add, that it is the intereſt of a very numerous, powerful and reſpectable body to counteract and deſtroy the excellent work produced by the late convention. All the offices of government, and all the appointments for the adminiſtration of juſtice and the collection of the public revenue, which are transferred from the individual to the aggregate ſovereignty of the ſtates, will neceſſarily turn the ſtream of influence and emolument into a new channel. Every perſon therefore, who either enjoys, or expects to enjoy, a place of profit under the preſent eſtabliſhment, will object to the propoſed innovation; not in truth, becauſe it is injurious to the liberties of this country, but becauſe it affects his ſchemes of wealth and conſequence. I will confeſs indeed, that I am not a blind admirer of this plan of government, and that there are ſome parts of it, which if my wiſh had prevailed, would certainly have been altered. But when I reflect how widely men differ in their opinions, and that every man (and the obſervation applies likewiſe to every ſtate) has an equal pretenſion to aſſert his own, I am ſatisfied that any thing nearer to perfection could not have been accompliſhed. If there are errors, it ſhould be remembered, that the ſeeds of reformation are ſown in the work itſelf, and the concurrence of two thirds of the congreſs may at any time introduce alterations and amendments. Regarding it then in every point of view, with a candid and diſintereſted mind, I am bold to aſſert, that it is the beſt form of government which has ever been offered to the world.

Mr. Wilſon's ſpeech, was frequently interrupted with loud and unanimous teſtimonies of approbation, and the applauſe which was reiterated at the concluſion, evinced the general ſenſe of its excellence, and the conviction which it had impreſſed upon every mind.

Doctor Ruſh then addreſſed the meeting in an elegant and pathetic ſtyle, deſcribing our preſent calamitous ſituation, and enumerating the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the new ſyſtem of federal government. The advancement of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and ſciences, the encouragement of emigration, the abolition of paper money, the annihilation of party, and the prevention of war, were ingeniouſly conſidered as the neceſſary conſequences of that event. The doctor concluded with an emphatic declaration that "were this the laſt moment of his exiſtence, his dying requeſt and injunction to his fellow-citizens would be, to accept and ſupport the offered conſtitution."

Mr. Gurney moved, that a committee be appointed to write and publiſh anſwers, under the authority of their names, to the anonymous pieces which have appeared againſt the federal conſtitution. But Mr. Donaldſon obſerving, that it would be improper to expoſe any particular gentlemen to a perſonal attack, colonel Gurney's motion was withdrawn.

The thanks of the meeting being preſented to the chairman, the buſineſs of the evening was cloſed.

Philadelphia, October 9.

HAGUE, *Auguſt* 11.

THE French ambaſſador has received a courier from the prime miniſter at Paris, with diſpatches of great importance, and which the meſſenger was but 48 hours in bringing from Paris At the ſame time a courier was ſent from Paris to Berlin, no doubt with diſpatches of equal importance.

UTRECHT, *Auguſt* 8.

We are at preſent informed for truth, that the king of pruſſia has began marching his troops; they conſiſt of 20,000 men, which is in proportion to the number the court of France has cantoned at Givet and the cities round about. The duke of Brunſwick commander in chief, arrived ſome days ago at Nimeguen. This army, they ſay, is ſimply deſigned to obſerve and ſupport the plan of reconciliation which his Pruſſian majeſty wants to effect in concert with the kings of France and England.

Holland, which has but too juſt reaſons, not to truſt the intentions either of the ſtadtholder, his council, or any of thoſe who embrace the party of his highneſs, neglects no means in its power to put the troops in its pay on a reſpectable footing, for which reaſon they have already formed a camp of 700 or 800 men near Woerden.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 16.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, July 15.

"A veſſel that came away the 2d of June from Patrix Fior in Iceland, has brought a letter from lieutenant Egede, who ſailed with M. Rothe upon the diſcovery of Ancient Greenland. This letter, dated May 31, informs us, that as Mr. Egede was ſteering his courſe laſt year towards the coaſts on this continent, which he thought to be that of Ancient Greenland, he found amongſt the ice an aperture which he had got into, and throug hwhich he had advanced to the latitude of 65 degrees, being ſtoped by a maſs of ice, which ſeemed ſolid, he got upon it to obſerve the land, which, according to his reckoning was not above 7 or 8 common French leagues off; but a furious tempeſt aroſe, which obliged him to re-embark; he retired quickly by the ſame channel, through the ice, to ſave the veſſel from being daſhed to pieces againſt it. This officer adds, he was going to make another attempt to get to the land he had diſcovered, being reſolved either to penetrate into it or periſh. All navigators agree that the ſucceſs of this enterprize depends upon the vigilance and good fortune of the navigators in ſeizing the time when thoſe northern ſeas are moſt free from ice."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) Auguſt* 15.

The following circumſtance which recently took place, will evince the very great efficacy of tobacco when uſed as an emetic:—A gentleman on his paſſage from this iſland to America, in a ſmall veſſel, on board of which was no doctor, was ſeized with a violent bilious fever—beyond the reach of medical aſſiſtance and without apparent means of alleviating the diſorder, his only hope was the ſtrength of his conſtitution, 'till one day happening to ſwallow ſome tobacco juice, it cauſed an immediate evacuation of the bile, a violent perſpiration enſued, and the diſorder quickly left him—A knowledge of this event, we hope, will be of ſervice to perſons afflicted in a ſimilar manner.

PORTLAND, *(Maſſachuſetts) Sept.* 27.

By a gentleman who lately paſſed through this town from Kennebeck river in the county of Lincoln, we are informed, that the addreſs of the late convention has been received there—that the inhabitants of Hallowell, Winthrop, Vaſſalboro, Winſlow, Pittſton, Hancock, Canaan, Norrigewalk, Waſhington, Wales, &c. &c. were agreeably to the recommendation of the convention, putting their names to the ſubſcription paper—and it was ſuppoſed that at leaſt nine tenths of the ſubſcribers in thoſe towns and plantations would be in favour of a ſeparation.

Extract of a letter from New-Gloucſter, September 23.

"The addreſs of the late convention on the ſubject of erecting a new government, with the yea and nay paper, has lately been circulated in this town. I am informed that every man has put his name under the word yea, except one; and he is a J——ce of the P——ce."

NEW-YORK, *October* 4.

The following eaſy remedy againſt appoplexies and palſies, has been found ſalutary in many of the abovementioned maladies lately in England—When any perſon is ſtruck with either of theſe diſorders, the putting of ſalt in their mouths will bring them to their ſenſes. It has been tried upon a man that dropped down in the ſtreet, and ſeemed quite dead—but in about five minutes after the ſalt was put in his mouth, he moved his arm and was raiſed up—and by giving him ſome cordial drink, in half an hour after, the man walked home without any aſſiſtance.

CHARLESTON, *September* 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, to a merchant in this city, dated September 18.

"In the preſent ſituation of affairs I would not wiſh you to forward any goods, as an Indian war is now thought inevitable—We cannot help being pleaſed with the thoughts of your ſtate being brought into the ſcrape, as the Creeks have been doing conſiderable miſchief on your frontiers, the inhabitants of which are already preparing for their defence. It is expected the ſtate of Franklin, with two Indian nations, viz. the Chickeſaws and Choctaws will join Georgia—I expect to be able in a few days to give you further information."

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 25.

On Thurſday laſt the Jockey club purſe of one hundred guineas was run for over a courſe near this city, and won by Mr. Edelen's mare Tulip.

On Friday the ſubſcription purſe of ſixty pounds, was run for over the ſame courſe, and won by Mr. Morgan's horſe Shakeſpear. And,

On Saturday the give and take purſe of thirty pounds, was won by Mr. Brooks's horſe Cincinnatus.

October 22, 1787.

TO BE SOLD at the late dwelling houſe of Doctor John Sprigg, deceaſed, on Monday the 26th day of November next, for ready caſh,

A VARIETY of houſehold furniture, horſes, three pair of broke mules, cattle, ſheep and hogs.

Alſo, to be ſold, for caſh, tobacco, credit, or any kind of public ſecurities at their paſſing value, a number of full blooded horſes, mares, colts and fillies. 5w

A MEETING of the viſitors of St. John's college is earneſtly requeſted on Tueſday the 13th of November. It is hoped this notice will be obſerved, as buſineſs, which materially concerns that inſtitution, requires the attendance of the viſitors at that time.

THOMAS JENINGS,
JOHN THOMAS,
NICHOLAS CARROLL, } viſitors.

1

THE ſubſcribers give this public notice that they intend to petition the juſtices of Harford county court at November term next, for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh the boundaries and original lines of a tract of land lying in the county aforeſaid, called Ruff's Chance, and now in their poſſeſſion, agreeable to an act of aſſembly, paſſed November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, entitled, An act for the marking and bounding lands, and hereby notify their intention of nominating James Moore, (tanner) John Love and Ignatius Wheeler, as commiſſioners for the purpoſe aforeſaid. Given under our hands, this 14th day of September, 1787. w4

HENRY RUFF,
HENRY WATERS,
BERNARD PRESTON.

THEATRE.

THE public are reſpectfully acquainted, that there will be an entertainment on every evening in the enſuing week, being poſitively the laſt of performing this ſeaſon.

Piſcataway, October 17, 1787.

WANTED,

NEAR this place, a perſon well qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic fully, in a regular method. Such a one properly recommended, may procure a good ſchool, from a ſet of employers of good pay, and in a healthy neighbourhood, on application to

JOSIAS BEALL.

Head of Severn, October 22, 1787.

HAVING obſerved an advertiſement in the Maryland Gazette of the 18th inſtant, wherein Mr. William Cromwell has offered for ſale, on the 10th of November next, a tract of land called Hurtleberry Iſland, I conceive it neceſſary to inform the public that the ſaid tract of land is my property, and ſhall not relinquiſh it, until compelled by law.

THOMAS HAMMOND, of John.

Dorcheſter county, to wit: October term, 1787.

ON the petition of William Thomas of Dorcheſter county, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that Thurſday the ſixth day of December next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the court-houſe of ſaid county, in Cambridge, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act, and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Journal, and in the public paper printed at Cheſter-town.

Teſt. N. HAMMOND, clk.

Dorcheſter county, October 4, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to veſt in the truſtees of the poor of Dorcheſter county, the free-ſchool lands and funds in the ſaid conty.

Upper-Marlborough, October 25, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to captain George Sibbald of Upper Marlborough, are hereby requeſted to make imediate payment to me, truſtee, appointed by the honourable the chancellor, in favour of ſaid Sibbald's creditors. And all thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid George Sibbald, are requeſted to furniſh a ſtate of them, that they may be ſettled as far and as ſoon as may be. I hope the perſons concerned, will give due attention to this notification, otherwiſe I muſt be obliged to adopt the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures to compel them, in order to a faithful diſcharge of my truſt.

FRANK LEEKE, truſtee.

Prince George's county, October 19, 1787.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Hugh Lyon, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, or otherwiſe actions will be commenced againſt them, by

JOHN BEALL, adminiſtrator.

N. B. The creditors of the aforeſaid Hugh Lyon are requeſted to meet at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 5th day of November next. J. B.

October 23, 1787.

RAN away on the 15th inſtant from one of colonel Lloyd's farms, on Wye, a black man ſlave named WILL, alias WILL MOSS COW, his dreſs uncertain, as that and his name he will probably change and no doubt endeavour to paſs for a free man; he is 22 years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high, remarkable for ſhewing his teeth in a clowniſh grin of being ſpoke with. I will give the half joes if taken up in this ſtate and delivered to me at the mouth of Wye river, and the ſame reward will be given if taken up out of the ſtate and ſecured until I have notice and get him again, if delivered to me on Wye, reaſonable travelling charges will be paid in the latter inſtance. w6

RICHARD GRASON.

Annapolis, October 17, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED, in the ſhip WILLIAM and TOM, captain JEFFERY, from London, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail; on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY and CO.

At their ſtores in Annapolis, Port-Tobacco, Queen-Anne and Patuxent,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon; alſo a quantity of porter, old port, ſherry and claret wine in bottles.

N. B. A general aſſortment of Britiſh cordage and ſail duck.

October 23, 1787.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, at the widow Urquhart's on the Head of Severn, on Friday the 16th day of November next, at two o'clock, for the benefit of the heirs of William Cromwell, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

A TRACT of land called Hurtleberry Iſland containing one hundred and thirty five acres, one half the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the other half in four months, when a good title will be given to it, by

WILLIAM CROMWELL.

N. B. On the above land is a valuable mill-ſeat and a quantity of iron ore.

October 11, 1787.

ON the petition of John Watkins, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fifth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

October 13, 1787.

ON the petition of James Vinson, of Dorchester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the thirtieth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

October 12, 1787.

ON the petition of Richard Harwood, of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-seventh day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

October 13, 1787.

ON the petition of Ezekiel Jacob, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 30th day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

October 15, 1787.

ON the petition of William Begole, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the first day of December next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

October 8, 1787.

ON the petition of Edward Bromwell, of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-sixth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 3 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

September 26, 1787.

ON the petition of Basil Williamson, a prisoner in Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 3 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, October 12, 1787.

Will be expofed to the higheft bidder, for cafh, at my dwelling place, St. Bernard's, on Monday the 19th of November next,

SUNDRY valuable country born flaves, amongft them, a moft valuable carpenter and houfe wench, fifty pounds a year has been offered for the carpenter, (fince peace).—Alfo feveral valuable horfes, oxen and other ftock; fixteen months credit will be given, on bond bearing intereft, with approved fecurity—Ten per cent. will be deducted off, of all bonds paid off within one month from the date of faid fale, and fix per cent. deducted if paid off within three months from the end of faid month, viz. until the 25th of March following—heavy and new tobacco infpected in this and the other counties, will be taken at the then market price, in money.

2 WILLIAM LEIGH.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

September 20, 1787.

RAN away, on the 25th day of Auguft, from the fubfcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the head of South river, a likely young negro fellow named JACK, about twenty-fix years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, an oſnabrig fhirt and trouſers, an old felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles ſix dollars, and if out of the ſtate the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by me

3 WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

September 24, 1787.

CAME to my plantation near Newport laſt ſpring was twelve months, a red and white BULL, three years old, (appears to be) marked in the right ear with a crop and two ſlits, in the left a crop and two under bits. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

w3 3X PHILIP WOOD.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Port-Tobacco, October 3, 1787.

RAN away ſome days ago, Negro BOB, a blackſmith by trade, about 38 years old, a ſtrong bony dark mulatto, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, his cloathing unknown, he generally ties his hair behind; he lately belonged to Mr. Walter Pye, and was ſeen laſt Sunday at Piſcataway; he has a forged paſs. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſlave, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

2 WALTER STONE.

October 27, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED in the PATOWMACK, captain WHITE, from London,

AN aſſortment of men's hats and ſhoes, children's Morocco pumps, men's beaver gloves, and purſes, a large quantity of writing and wrapping paper, ſealing wax and wafers, with a great variety of the moſt faſhionable plated buckles, &c.

The ſubſcriber moſt earneſtly requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him either by bond, note, or open account, to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged, though reluctantly, to commence ſuits againſt them.

2 STEPHEN CLARK.

September 26, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly, for an act to paſs, empowering the juſtices of Charles county, to levy on the inhabitants of ſaid county, a quantity of tobacco, or the value thereof in money, ſufficient to replace all the tobacco loſt out of Nanjemoy warehouſe, during the time her late huſband was inſpector at ſaid warehouſe, and that can be made appear was not loſt by her ſaid huſband's neglect, or careleſſneſs.

4 HENRIETTA ADAMS.

October 1, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the ſubſcribers creditors, that being unable to diſcharge his debts, he means to apply to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next November term, to liberate him agreeably to the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

w6 4 JOSHUA DORSEY.

October 13, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, intends to apply to the juſtices of Prince George's county court, at their next term, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors. 2 SAMUEL CHENEY.

September 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to pay his debts, intends to apply to the juſtices of Charles county court, at their next ſitting, in order to take the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors. 2 NICHOLAS CRAYCROFT.

September 2, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the ſubſcriber at the next November court in Montgomery county, for a commiſſion under the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove and mark the bounds and lines of a tract of and called Joſeph's Park in the ſaid county.

6 DANIEL CARROLL.

Auguſt 23, 1787.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BE it known, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to conſtitute a public road from the town of Talbot-town, to Aker's ferry, in the ſame direction as the old road now lies in.

7 WILLIAM TUCKER.

October 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, intends to apply to the juſtices of Charles county, at their November adjourned court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

3 ALLEN HARBIN.

October 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Talbot county court, at their next March term, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

3 JOHN COLSTON.

October 10, 1787.

Juſt arrived in the ſhip PATOWMACK, captain WHITE, from London, and now opening at the ſubſcriber's ſtore near the dock,

A VERY general aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, for cash, or good bills on London.

3 JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 8, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

THE ſubſcribers plantation, adjoining the land of John Thomas and Samuel Galloway, at Weſt river, containing between four and five hundred acres, with or without the ſtock and plantation utenſils, as may be moſt convenient; ſome part of the land has not been tended for ſeveral years; there is on the land a tobacco houſe and ſeveral other houſes, two apple orchards, and an excellent meadow, alſo a ſufficiency of wood to ſupport the plantation for a number of years. For further particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber in Montgomery county, or Richard Hopkins, ſon of Gerard, at the Head of South-river, in Anne-Arundel county.

3 JOHN THOMAS.

Charles county, September 9, 1787.

THE Subſcriber intends to petition the enſuing general aſſembly for reſtoration of, or compenſation for, a part of a tract of land called CRAIN'S LOW GROUNDS, lying in Charles county, and confiſcated as Britiſh property.

6 JOHN CRAIN.

Nottingham, September 19, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED in the ſhip THOMAS and SALLY, captain Donett, from London, and to be ſold for Alexander and Benjamin Contee, at their ſtores at this place and Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river, for caſh, bills of exchange, or tobacco, at reaſonable rates, wholeſale or retail,

A LARGE aſſortment of cheap Iriſh linen, coarſe woollens, ſhoes, &c. and nails, and a variety of other goods on hand. This ſhip will take tobacco, conſigned to Alexander and Benjamin Contee, merchants in London, at ſeven pounds ſterling per tun; ſhe will be loaded by the 20th of November next at fartheſt, has good accommodations for paſſengers.—For further particulars inquire of the captain here on board, or to the ſubſcriber.

4X THOMAS CONTEE.

LOST,

A GRAIN CERTIFICATE, No. 1210, liquidated the firſt day of September, 1783, for £. 80 8 0½, to Hugh Whiteford; the perſon who finds the ſame, is requeſted to leave it with Mr. R. B. Latimer in Annapolis, payment being ſtopped at the treaſury. w4

4X IGNATIUS WHEELER.

Auguſt 7, 1787.

BROKE gaol on the 2d of this month, a mulatto man, committed as a runaway, named David Anderſon, about five feet eight or nine inches high, who ſays he belongs to Mrs. Hipkins, of Weſtmoreland county, Virginia; had on an oſnabrig ſhort coat, and buckſkin breeches; he may probably change his cloaths as he had others with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid man, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have three pounds reward.

10 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Talbot town, September 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at the next ſeſſion, for the opening and laying out a road from Talbot-town, to a place called Cowland ing, in Talbot county.

3

JOSEPH COURT,

HAS juſt imported, in the Ceres, captain Travers, a large aſſortment of ſuperfine broad clothes, and buttons of the neweſt faſhion, ſecond clothes milled, drabs, broad clothes, as low as 3/9 coſt, coatings, flannels, 9/4, 8/4, and duffil blankets, linſey wooleys, figured tammies, and ſtuffs of all kinds, fearnoughts of different colours, ſome beſt double milled do. white, blue, and green Welch cottons and plains, Kendall do. Iriſh linens of all ſorts, Iriſh, Ruſſia, and Lancaſhire ſheetings, a large quantity of German oſnabrigs, Iriſh and Scotch do. corduroys and thickſets, a good aſſortment of ſaddlery and ironmongery, mens and womens ſhoes of all ſorts, boots and boot legs, bend leather, wax and grain ſkins, ſhamey ſkins, all ſorts of gun-powder and ſhot, nutmegs, cloves and mace, oſnabrig and ſhoe thread, coloured threads, and white threads of all ſorts, ſilk and twiſt, mens and womens worſted and cotton ſtockings, loaf ſugar, womens faſhionable ſtays, &c. &c. &c. which he will ſell very low for caſh or tobacco, at his ſtore at Weſt-river.

N. B. Well aſſorted low-priced woollens to be ſold by the bale.

4

Strawberry Hill, October 2, 1787.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late Doctor John Sprigg, deceaſed, of Prince-George's county, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted for ſettlement, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or otherwiſe ſettle their accounts.

3 RICHARD SPRIGG, adminiſtrator.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by ANNE TILLY, living at South river ferry, a black HORSE, with a white ſnip in his forehead, marked on the off ſide H. without ſhoes, about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

September 22, 1787.

ON the petition of John Halkerston, a prisoner in Prince George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 24, 1787.

ON the petition of Walter B. Cox, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 25, 1787.

ON the petition of Jacob Gibson 3d. of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the thirteenth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 12, 1787.

ON the petition of Bennett Neale and Edward Neale, of Charles county, to the Chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioners, that the 25th day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

September 14, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Luckett, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the second day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

September 14, 1787.

ON the petition of John Roberts, of Frederick county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 2d day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

September 22, 1787.

ON the petition of Peter Green, of Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-fifth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

Somerset county, August 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties, intend to petition the next general assembly, for a ferry to be established at Rohoboth-town, on Pocomoke river, with a road leading from said ferry to the road that leads to Accomack and Northampton counties.
7

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.
Inquire of the Printers. 12

September 28, 1787.

ON the petition of Lewis Ballard, of Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 26th day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
4 Reg. Cur. Can.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

33 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787.

LOST, about the 25th day of last May, between the Bodkin and the mouth of Magothy river, a small almost new BOAT, about ten or twelve feet keel, rows with four oars, and has the subscriber's name cut on her stern. Whoever will deliver her here, or give such information that she be recovered, shall be well paid for their trouble, by tf

14 RICHARD SPRIGG.

September 1, 1787.

THE subscribers propose to petition the general assembly at their next session, to confirm a title in a tract of land lying in Baltimore county, which was reserved out of the confiscated lands of the late Daniel Dulany, of Walter, for the use of Rebecca Hanson and Catherine Belt.

7 THOMAS H. HANSON,
HORATIO BELT.

Kent county, August 14, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, justices of the peace for Kent county, propose presenting a petition to the next general assembly, praying leave to assess and levy on the inhabitants of Kent county, a sufficient sum of money to purchase ground, and to erect and furnish an hospital and poor-house, fit and proper for the reception of the poor of said county, together with such implements of husbandry, &c. as may be necessary.

JOHN SCOTT,
JAMES CLAYPOOLE,
RICHARD GRAVES,
JAMES HENRY,
JERE. NICHOLS,
JOHN PAGE,
JOHN THOMAS.

0X

April 16, 1787.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall slender made fellow, about six feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years, he is not country born, speaks bad English so that it can be hardly understood; had on when he went away a white fearnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and osnabrig shirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot describe, as he is remarkably fond of dress. Also went away at the same time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, she is a low squat wench. Also took with them two horses, one a light sorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a small crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the said negroes and horses shall receive for each of the horses, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the subscriber.

10 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of BOTH HOUSES. 11

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 20th day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 2, containing	1,386.
2,	5,434.
3,	8,598.
5,	21,139.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	22,886.
9,	28,644.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing	6,596.
2,	11,797.
3,	14,482.
5,	23,040.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
9,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4,574.
2,	21,350.
3,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.
13,	23,040.

The admirable quality of these lands, and the favourable climate in which they are situated, are too well known to need description. The conditions of sale are as follow, viz.

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges will be sold either entire or in lots in alternate order; that is to say, when a township or fractional part of a township is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be sold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or silver, or any of the securities of the United States.

3d. The purchasers are to pay the charges of survey, which are to be estimated at thirty-six dollars in specie or certificates as aforesaid for every township; and in the same proportion for fractional parts of townships or lots; this payment to be made at the sales, and in case of failure, the lands to be again exposed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of purchase; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the sale; on which payment a certificate shall be given by the treasurer of the United States, which shall entitle the person to whom the same is given to receive from the commissioners of this board a proper title; provided, that if the second payment is not made at the time above specified, the first payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again set up for sale.

5th. The plots of the townships will be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square or 640 acres, and numbered from 1 to 36; and out of each township Lot No. 8, 11, 26, and 29, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot No 16 for the maintainance of public schools within the respective townships, and out of every fractional part of a township, as many lots of the same number as shall be found therein. There will also be reserved to the United States, one third part of all gold and silver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and descriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of sale, and the sales will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
17X WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners.
ARTHUR LEE,

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congress having directed the Commissioners of this Board, to take the most effectual measures, for settling the accounts of the secret and commercial Committees of Congress.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the said Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furnished by the respective parties, will enable them to proceed in that business; it has become necessary, to adopt immediate measures for closing these transactions. All persons therefore, who have received public money from the general treasury, in pursuance of engagements entered into with the secret and commercial Committees of Congress, and who have not accounted for the same, are hereby required, to render and adjust their respective accounts within three months, computed from the present date; at the expiration of which time, process will be commenced against such as neglect this notice.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners.
17X ARTHUR LEE,

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